

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

Abstract of Season or Intermediate Reports for the Week ending 2nd August 1884.

Bangalore District.—Twenty-nine cents of rain were gauged in the Civil and Military Station, and 45 cents in the Town of Bangalore. Standing wet crops generally withering. Prospects of season improved owing to recent showers. More rain wanted for ploughing and sowing dry crop lands. Public health good. Cattle generally healthy. Water supply and pasturage insufficient. Prices : second sort rice 11 seers, ragi 28 seers and horse-gram 24½ seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—One inch 31 cents of rain at Kolar. Scanty falls generally elsewhere. Standing crops are withering. Tanks are empty. Most of the lands lie unploughed. Ragi, punaji, avaré and togari were sown to a very small extent. Public health good, except a few cases of fever and small-pox in parts. Cattle suffer from murrain in Malur and Chintamani. Water and fodder becoming scarce. Large quantities of grain being exported by rail towards Calicut and Coimbatore. Prices : rice 13 to 16, and ragi 28 to 41 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Forty-one cents of rain at Tumkur. The rain-fall has been insignificant and not enough for sowing. Standing crops are withering in the Chiknayakanhalli, Gubbi, Tiptur and Chellakere Taluks. In other Taluks they are said to be in fair condition. Irrigated ragi was sown in Sira and Chellakere under kapile wells ; also ragi, javari, tavar, ballar and oil-seeds to a slight extent in the Pavagada, Chitaldroog and Holalkere Taluks. The holding off of the rains has caused a large extent of land to remain unsown. Paddy was harvested in Tiptur and Gubbi and sugar-cane in Tumkur. Prospects uncertain. Public health fair. Cattle are generally in a reduced state for want of green fodder. In Tiptur cattle are fed on leaves and grass roots. Water supply and pasturage insufficient. Prices : second sort rice 13 to 17 seers, ragi 36 to 48 seers and horse-gram 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—Thirty cents of rain at Mysore. Standing crops withering and drying from want of rain. No sowing going on. Prospects of season continue unfavorable. Water supply good. Pasturage diminishing. Public health generally good. Cattle pretty free from disease. Prices : rising : rice 13 seers, ragi 27 and horse-gram 25 seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—One inch 9 cents of rain at Shimoga. Good showers fell in the Taluks except in Davangere, Channagiri and Honnali. Standing crops in good condition, but the paddy crop in the Maidan requires more rain. Paddy, ragi, jola, avaré, togari, harahu and kurasani were sown and paddy seedlings transplanted in the Malnad Taluks. Supari crop suffered from koleroga in Sorab and Sagar. Prospects favorable. Fever and dysentery prevalent. Cattle suffer from murrain in parts. Prices : rice 14 to 20 seers, ragi 20 to 56 seers and jola 28 to 44 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—One inch 86 cents of rain at Chikmagalur. Standing crops in good condition, except arecanut which has been affected by "koleroga" in Koppa. Paddy, ragi, chillies, sugar-cane and avaré were sown. Vaisakha paddy was harvested in parts of the Arsikere Taluk. Prospects of season fair in the Malnad, but unfavorable in the Maidan. Public health generally good, but fever prevalent in parts and small-pox in Mudgere. Cattle healthy. Water supply and pasturage failing in the Kadur and Hassan Taluks. Rain much required. Prices : rice 13 to 22 seers and ragi 18 to 44 seers per rupee.

By Order,

R. VEJAYENDRA RAO,
Secretary.

Prices current of Food Grains in the Province of Mysore during the Fortnight ending 15th July 1884.

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITY PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SIEVES OF 80 TOLAS, vide GOVERNMENT OF INDIA N. 1-21, DATED 10th FEBRUARY 1874.										REMARKS.							
No.	Shops.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		GREAT MILLET, (JOLA, JAVARI) <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .		BULURSH, MILLET, (KAMRU, BAJRA) <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i> .		GRAN.		FIREWOOD.		SEA SALT.	
		Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.	Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1883.
1	Bangalore.	12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4
2	Kolar.	12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4
3	Tumkur.	12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4
4	Mysore.	12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4
5	Shimoga.	12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4
6	Kudur.	12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4
Average.		12 5 11 11 12 4	13 6 12 11 13 5	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4	12 13 12 3 12 13 10	13 4 13 4 13 4 13 4

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
 BANGALORE, 7th August 1884.
 By Order,
 R. VIJAYENDRA RAO,
 Secretary.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—1884.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON OR INTERMEDIATE REPORTS.

For the Week ending 16th August 1884.

Bangalore District.—Twenty-four cents of rain were gauged in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and 60 cents in the Town. Prospects of season still very uncertain owing to scanty rain fall. Standing crops generally withering. Sowing at a stand still in many places. Public health good. Cattle suffer from foot and mouth disease in parts. Drinking water and pasturage generally insufficient. Prices : second sort rice 11 seers, ragi 31 seers and horse-gram 22½ seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—One inch 19 cents of rain at Kolar. Scanty rain fell in the Taluks, but sufficient for crop cultivation. Ragi, punaji, avare and togari are being sown. Public health generally good, but a few cases of fever and small-pox prevalent in Chintamani. Cattle disease prevails in Bowringpet. Prices : rice 13 to 16 seers and ragi 28 to 42 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Ninety cents of rain at Tumkur. Little or no rain fell in the Taluks. Ragi, paddy, tuvar, oil-seed, sámé, paddy and horse-gram were sown to a slight extent in some places. No rain were sown in the Chitaldroog and Holalkere Taluks. Standing crops are in a poor condition from want of rain. Prospects of season unfavorable. Public health good in parts, indifferent in others. Cattle disease continues to prevail in parts. Cattle are in a reduced state in the Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks. Drinking water is scarce in parts of the Chitaldroog Taluk. In jungles water and pasturage are deficient. In the Sira Taluk ryots are driving their cattle to places where water and pasturage are available. In Tiptur date leaves are used for fodder. Prices : second sort rice 13½ to 17 seers, ragi 34 to 50 and horse-gram 24 to 40 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—Four cents of rain at Mysore. Rain still holds off. Standing crops suffering and withering generally. No seeds sown. Yellu and jola were harvested in parts of the Mysore and Channarayana Taluks. Prospects of season continue unfavorable and uncertain. Water supply good. Paddy failing. Public health good. Cattle pretty free from disease. Prices : rice 12½ seers, ragi 30 seers and horse-gram 24½ seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—Forty-five cents of rain at Shimoga. Standing crops in need of rain, especially in the Maidan Taluks. Paddy, ragi, jola, haralu, yellu, kurasani, &c. were sown. Paddy seedlings were planted in the Malnad to a small extent. Prospects of season uncertain. Fever and dysentery prevalent in parts. Cattle are in good condition, but murrain continues to prevail among them in parts. Prices : rice 14 to 22 seers, ragi 20 to 56 seers and jola 29 to 44 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Four and half cents of rain at Chikmagalur. Standing crops in good condition in the Kadur and Arsikere Taluks where they are fading. The arecanut crop is affected by "Kodaga" in parts of the Koppa Taluk. Paddy, ragi, chillies, avare, sugar-cane, oil-seed and jola were sown. Prospects of season fair. Fever and small-pox prevalent in parts. Cattle generally healthy. Water supply and pasturage good in the Malnad. More rain required in the Kadur and Arsikere Taluks. Prices : rice 13 to 22 seers and ragi 20 to 45 seers per rupee.

For the Week ending 23rd August 1884.

Bangalore District.—Two cents of rain were gauged in the Civil and Military Station, and also in the Town of Bangalore. Standing crops throughout nearly all the District are withering, and agricultural operations much retarded. Prospects of season unfavorable owing to the rains keeping off. Public health generally good. Cattle healthy, but foot and mouth disease prevalent in parts. Drinking water and pasturage becoming scarce. Prices: second sort rice $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, ragi 31 seers and horse-gram $24\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

Kolar District.—Thirty-four cents of rain at Kolar. Tanks are still empty. Most of the lands lie fallow. Ragi was sown to a small extent during the previous weeks but it did not germinate in some places for want of moisture, while in other places the seedlings have suffered from want of rain. No seeds were sown in the Bagepalli Taluk. Public health generally good. Water and fodder for cattle are becoming scarce. Leaves of trees are used as fodder in parts. Cattle disease prevalent in Málur. Prices: rice, second sort, from 13 to 16 seers and ragi 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Eight cents of rain at Tumkur. No seeds were sown in most of the Taluks. Paddy, ragi, horse-gram, ballar, oil-seeds, &c. were sown in some villages. Standing crops are drying in most taluks, indifferent in the Tiptur Taluk, in parts of which the seeds sown have not germinated. The extent of land remaining to be sown is large. Prospects of season unfavorable. Public health generally good. Murrain prevalent in parts. Cattle are in a reduced condition owing to deficiency of pasturage and water. In Tiptur date and other leaves are used as fodder, and in parts of Siru cattle are taken to Marikanave and other places for pasturage. Prices: rice, second sort, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 seers, ragi 34 to 50 seers and horse-gram 24 to 40 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—Thirteen cents of rain at Mysore. The withering of standing crops is becoming general. Paddy was sown in the Seringapatam and Channarayapatna Taluks. No seeds were sown elsewhere. Prospects of season continue unfavorable. Public health generally good. Cattle doing well. Water supply fair. Pasturage failing. Prices: rice 12 seers, ragi 26 seers and horse-gram 24 seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—Sixteen cents of rain at Shimoga. Standing crops, wet and dry, in urgent need of rain. In the Davangere Taluk they are withering. Paddy, ragi, jola, togari, avare, haralu and horse-gram were sown, and paddy seedlings transplanted in the Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks but to a small extent. Prospects of season not encouraging. Fever, measles and dysentery prevalent and cholera in Davangere and Shikarpur. Murrain prevalent in the Honnali and Shikarpur Taluks. Prices: rice $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 seers, ragi 22 to 55 seers and jola 28 to 48 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Standing crops in fair condition, except in the Kadur and Arsikere Taluks, where they are fading. The arecanut crop in parts of the Koppa Taluk is affected by "Koléróga." Paddy, avare, sugar-cane, chillies, togari and oil-seeds were sown. Prospects of season fair. Smallpox and fever prevalent in parts. Cattle disease prevalent in parts of the Chikmagalur and Hassan Taluks. Water and pasturage available, but rain much needed in Maidan Taluks. Prices: rice 12 to 14 seers, ragi 18 to 42 seers per rupee.

Week ending 23rd August 1884.

of rain were gauged in the Civil and Military Station, and also in crops throughout nearly all the District are withering, and agricultural prospects of season unfavorable owing to the rains keeping off. Public health healthy, but foot and mouth disease prevalent in parts. Drinking water scarce. Prices: second sort rice $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, ragi 31 seers and horse-gram

four cents of rain at Kolar. Tanks are still empty. Most of the lands lie small extent during the previous weeks but it did not germinate in some in other places the seedlings have suffered from want of rain. No Taluk. Public health generally good. Water and fodder for cattle are used as fodder in parts. Cattle disease prevalent in Málur. to 16 seers and ragi 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

cents of rain at Tumkur. No seeds were sown in most of the Taluks; oil-seeds, &c. were sown in some villages. Standing crops are drying in Tiptur Taluk, in parts of which the seeds sown have not germinated. to be sown is large. Prospects of season unfavorable. Public health prevalent in parts. Cattle are in a reduced condition owing to deficiency of late and other leaves are used as fodder, and in parts of Sira cattle places for pasturage. Prices: rice, second sort, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 seers, ragi 26 seers per rupee.

cents of rain at Mysore. The withering of standing crops is becoming constant and Channarayapatna Taluks. No seeds were sown. Public health generally good. Cattle doing well. Prices: rice, second sort, 26 seers and horse-gram 24 seers per rupee.

and dry, in urgent need of rain, haralu and horse-gram are scarce in all Taluks but

Prices current of Food Grains in the Province of Mysore during the Fortnight ending 31st July 1884.

QUANTITY PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEERS OF 80 TOLAS, *viz* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA No. 1-21, DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1874.

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OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 25th August 1884.

By Order,

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—1884.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

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BANGALORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

~~72~~ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON OR INTERMEDIATE REPORTS.

For the Week ending 30th August 1884.

Bangalore District.—Eighty cents of rain were gauged in the Civil and Military Station and 95 cents in the Town of Bangalore. Slight showers also fell in the Taluks. Crops withering in parts, but the rain in the early part of the week has done much good on the whole. Prospects of season continue to be critical, and unless heavy and general showers fall shortly, there will be a failure of the crops. Public health generally good. Drinking water and pasturage scarce in several parts of the District. Prices : second sort rice 10½ seers, ragi 30 seers and horse-gram 23½ seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—Twenty-two cents of rain at Ko ar. Rainfall very scanty. Tanks are still empty. Difficulty experienced in some villages in finding drinking water. A large proportion of the fields lie fallow. Ragi seedlings are withering in some places, while in others they are attacked by insects. Prospects of season discouraging. Public health generally good. Water and fodder becoming scarce. Cattle look poorly, and some are dying for want of wholesome provender. In some parts, leaves of trees are used as fodder. Prices : second sort rice 13 to 15 seers and ragi 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Sixty-one cents of rain fell at Tumkur. Good rain in the Chitaldroog and Holalkere Taluks. Standing crops are reviving in places where sufficient rain has fallen. In other places they are drying. Seeds were sown in 4 Taluks, but in the Sira, Gubbi and Pavagada Taluks the greater portion of the lands lie unprepared for sowing. Prospects of season unfavorable. Public health generally good. Murrain prevalent in parts. In the Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks cattle are in a much reduced condition. Water supply scarce in parts of the Gubbi Taluk. Pasturage and water getting scarce in jungles. Date and other leaves are used as fodder in parts. Prices : second sort rice 13 to 17 seers, ragi 32 to 40 seers and horse-gram 24 to 40 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—One inch 34 cents of rain at Mysore. Standing crops slightly improved in parts ; elsewhere indifferent. More rain is needed per agricultural operations. Hain ragi, black and green gram and horse-gram were sown in parts. Prospects of season still uncertain. Public health generally good. Cattle pretty free from disease. Pasturage deficient. Prices : rice 13 seers, ragi 29 seers and horse-gram 23½ seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—Six inches 9 cents of rain at Shimoga. Standing crops in good condition except in the Davagere Taluk, where they are withering. Paddy, ragi, avare, jola, horse-gram, togari, &c. were sown. Prospects of season much improved. Fever and small-pox prevalent in parts. Murrain prevailed in parts of the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks. Prices : rice 15 to 23 seers, ragi 32 to 60 seers and jola 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Five inches 68 cents of rain at Chikmagalur. Standing crops in good condition. Paddy, ragi, avare, garlic, horse-gram, coriander, &c., were sown. Gid ragi was harvested in parts of the Hassan Taluk. Prospects of season fair. Cattle suffer from murrain in parts of the Kadur Taluk. Water supply and pasturage good in the Malnad. Rain much required in the Maidan. Prices : rice 14 to 22 seers and ragi 28 to 45 seers per rupee.

For the Week ending 6th September 1884.

Bangalore District.—Forty-eight cents of rain were gauged in the Civil and Military Station and 10 cents in the Town of Bangalore. A few partial showers in parts have done good. In most parts of the District the crops must wither unless general rain falls this week. A good deal of land still unsown. Prospects continue critical. Public health generally good. Cattle suffering much from want of water and forage, and in some of the Taluks great distress is felt by cattle. Drinking water and pasturage becoming scarce. Prices : second sort rice 10½ seers, ragi 30 seers and horse-gram 23 seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—Eighteen cents of rain at Kolar. Standing crops withering from want of rain. Tanks are empty. A large proportion of the lands lies fallow. Public health generally good. Difficulty experienced in parts in procuring drinking water. Public health generally good. Cattle look poorly, and some dying from the want of wholesome food. Water and fodder becoming scarce. Prices : second sort rice from 13 to 16 seers and ragi from 28 to 38 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Eleven cents of rain at Tumkur. Very little or no rain in the taluks. No seeds were sown in several taluks. Ragi, same, navane, oil-seeds, horse-gram, &c. were sown to a slight extent in other Taluks. A large extent of land is lying unsown. Standing crops are withering or about to wither in the Taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Chellakere and Pavagada. In other Taluks they are in good condition. Paddy was harvested in Gubbi and Tiptur and javari in Hiriyur. Prospects of season unfavorable. Ague prevalent in some Taluks. Cattle are generally in a reduced state from want of fodder. In Pavagada they are said to be dying from the same cause. Water supply sufficient. Pasturage deficient. Date and other leaves, as also roots are used for fodder. Prices : second sort rice 13 to 17 seers, ragi 32 to 50 seers and horse-gram 22 to 38 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—Sixty-seven cents of rain at Mysore. Standing crops in an indifferent condition. The late rains have arrested the withering of a portion of the crops. Hain ragi and black, green and horse-gram were partially sown. Millet, yellu, paddy and ragi were harvested in parts. Prospects of season slightly improved, but more rain generally wanted. Public health good. Cattle doing well. Water available. Pasturage improving. Prices : rice, second sort, 12½, ragi 27½ and horse-gram 22 seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—Thirty-nine cents of rain at Shimoga. Good showers of rain fell in the Taluks except at Davangere. Standing crops in good condition, but paddy crops require more rain in the Maidan Taluks. Ragi, yenagar jola, avare, navane, horse-gram, cotton, togari and haralu were sown and paddy seedlings transplanted in Sagar and Sorab. Supari crop still suffers from koleroga in the Malnad. Prospects of season fair. Fever, dysentery and small-pox prevalent. Cattle suffer from murrain in parts. Prices : rice 15 to 24 seers, ragi 22 to 55 seers and jola 28 to 44 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Six and half cents of rain at Chikmagalur. Crops in fair condition, except in the Arsikere Taluk where they are withering from want of rain. The arecanut crop is affected by koleroga in parts of the Koppa Taluk. Paddy, ragi, avare, horse-gram, oil-seed, sugar-cane, &c. were sown. Gid ragi, green and black gram, coriander and gingelly oil seeds were harvested. Murrain prevailed in parts. Prospects of season good in the Malnad, fair in the Maidan. Water supply and pasturage available. Rain much required in the Maidan. Prices : rice 13 to 22 seers, ragi 19 to 40 seers per rupee.

By Order,

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

Prices current of Food Grains in the Province of Mysore during the Fortnight ending 15th August 1884.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 9th September 1884.

By Order,

T. SRINIVASATENGAR,
for Secretary,

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—1884.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers:

Abstract of Season or Intermediate Reports for the Week ending 13th September 1884.

Bangalore District.—No rain fell either in the Town or Cantonment of Bangalore. Some showers fell in various parts of the District. Prospects of season bad, as, if even good rain falls hereafter, the crops will be very short. No seeds were sown. Standing crops fast withering, but most of them able to recover if rain falls within the next few days. In parts of the Anekal, Bangalore, Magadi and Nela-mangala Taluks, the crops are still good owing to seasonable showers. Public health generally good. Several deaths among cattle owing to scanty pasturage and water. Water and pasturage for cattle very scarce, except where there are large tanks. Prices: second sort rice 11 seers, ragi 27 seers and horse-gram 23 seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—Standing crops withering from want of rain. Tanks are empty. A large portion of the lands lie fallow. Public health generally good, but a few cases of fever are reported, as also small-pox. Cattle look poor and some are dying from the want of wholesome fodder. Water and pasturage scarce. Cattle are being driven to the hilly parts of the country where fodder is procurable. Prices: rice 13 to 14½ seers, and ragi 26 to 36 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—1 cent of rain at Tumkur, slight rain fell at Chitaldroog, in 3 Hoblis of the Holalkere Taluk and in 1 of Gubbi. In the other Taluks there has been no rain. "Nât" ragi, the only standing crop in the Sira Taluk, is in good condition. The crops in the Tumkur, Maddagiri, Tiptur and Challakare Taluks have dried away. In other Taluks they are fading, except those under irrigation. A few seeds were sown in parts. Paddy was harvested in Gubbi and Tiptur, and black gram in Chitaldroog. Prospects of season not favorable. Cattle suffer from murrain in parts and are in a reduced state from want of fodder. In most Taluks, pasturage is very deficient and leaves and roots are used instead. Prices: second sort rice 13 to 17 seers, ragi 29 to 50 seers, and horse-gram 20 to 22 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—No rain at Head-quarters, slight fall in all Taluks except Nagamangala. Standing crops in fair condition in parts, but in an indifferent condition elsewhere. Hyne ragi, and black, green and horse-gram were partially sown. Agricultural prospects have somewhat improved, but more rain is generally needed. Public health good. Cattle healthy. Water available. Pasturage improving. Prices: rice second sort 13 seers, ragi 28½ seers and horse-gram 24 seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—23 cents of rain at Shimoga. Standing crops in good condition, but paddy and ragi require rain very much, especially in the Maidan Taluks. The supari crop suffers from Kole roga in the Sorab and Nagar Taluks. Ragi, horse-gram, cotton, jola and navane were sown, and paddy seedlings transplanted to a slight extent. Prospects of season uncertain. Fever and small-pox prevalent to some extent. Cattle suffer from murrain to a slight extent. Prices: rice 15 to 23 seers, ragi 28 to 50 seers, and jola 30 to 44 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Standing crops in fair condition except in the Kadur and Arsikere Taluks where they are withering for want of rain. The arecanut crop is suffering from Kole roga in the Koppa Taluk. Paddy, ragi, avare, garlic, Bengal-gram and green-gram, horse-gram, wheat, sugar-cane, &c., were sown. Cardamom, gid-ragi, garlic and coriander were harvested. Chappe roga prevalent in parts of the Kadur Taluk. Water supply and pasturage good in the Malnad, indifferent in the Maidan. Prices: rice 12 to 21 seers and ragi 18 to 42 seers per rupee.

By Order,
R. VIJAYINDRA RAO, *Secretary.*

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THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

Abstract of Season or Intermediate Reports for the Week ending 20th September 1884.

Bangalore District.—One inch 12 cents of rain in the Town and 98 cents in the Cantonment of Bangalore. Condition of crops improved, but in some of the taluks a good many had withered before the rain came. Prospects have improved owing to the showers, but more rain is urgently needed. Public health generally good. Two cases of cholera imported from Tripatti. Drinking water and pasturage very scarce. Prices: second sort rice 10½ seers, ragi 27 seers and horse-gram 20 seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—Twelve cents of rain at Kolar; rain-fall very scanty; crops withering. Tanks are quite empty. Prospects of season discouraging. Public health generally good, except that a few cases of cholera occurred in Málur and Múlbagal. Cattle look poor and many are dying for want of wholesome food. Water and fodder scarce. Prices have a tendency to rise. Rice 12 to 14 seers, and ragi 24 to 32 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Seventy-eight cents of rain at Tumkur. The fall though scanty appears to have been general throughout the District except in Tiptur. Standing crops reviving in places where rain fell and drying in others. Horse-gram, hutchellu, sáme, ragi, navane, wheat and Bengal-gram were sown in the Tumkur, Gubbi and Holalkere Taluks. Ragi in Pavagada, javari in Hiriyur and wheat in Holalkere were harvested. Prospects of season unfavorable. Small-pox and fever in parts. Cattle suffer from murrain in parts and are generally in a reduced condition. Pasturage and water for cattle are scarce in many places, and leaves are being used for fodder. In some villages of the Pavagada Taluk cattle are dying from want of nourishment. Prices: second sort rice 12 to 15 seers, ragi 32 to 40 seers and horse-gram 20 to 26 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—Twenty-seven cents of rain at Mysore. Slight rain fell in all taluks. Crops under channels are in good condition; elsewhere they are in an indifferent state and suffering from want of rain. Horse-gram partially sown. Kar-ragi harvested in parts: yield scanty. Agricultural prospects have somewhat improved, but the want of rain is much felt. Water available. Pasturage fair. Public health good. Cattle healthy. Prices: rice 13 seers, ragi 26 and horse-gram 24 seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—One inch 41 cents of rain at Shimoga. Standing crops generally in good condition, but more rain wanted especially in the Davangere Taluk. "Koleroga" among arecanut trees is on the decline. Horse-gram, cotton, sáme, navane, yengar jola and ragi were sown and paddy seedlings transplanted in Sagar and Nagar. Prospects of season fair. Fever, dysentery and small-pox prevalent in parts. Cattle suffer from foot and mouth disease in Honnali. Prices: rice 15 to 23 seers, ragi 20 to 48 seers and jola 28 to 44 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Forty-two cents of rain at Chikmagalur. Standing crops withering in the Arsikere and Kadur Taluks; fair elsewhere. The arecanut crop is affected by "Koleroga" in parts. Paddy, ragi, sugar-cane, tobacco, horse-gram, sáme, avare, togari and hutchellu were sown. Gid ragi, mustard, garlic, coriander and cardamoms were harvested. Cattle suffer from "Chapperoga" in parts of the Kadur Taluk. Water-supply and pasturage good in the Malnad; rain much required in the Maidan. Prices: rice 14 to 22 seers and ragi 19 to 44 seers per rupee.

By Order,
R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

QUANTITY PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEERS OF 80 TOLAS, *vide* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA No. 1-21, DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1874.

By Order,

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 22nd September 1884.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to consider a Regulation (No. of 1884) to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Territories of Mysore.

2. The Committee beg to premise their report by stating that, while studying the Regulation, they have had before them the opinions of the leading Judicial and Revenue authorities of the Province, as well as those of a large number of officers and other persons consulted. To all these opinions, from whatever source, the fullest consideration has been given and in many instances suggestions have been adopted and, generally, the opinions put forward have been found very useful. The safe and proved lines of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, upon which the present Regulation is based, have been departed from only where the peculiar circumstances of the Mysore Province, comprised in existing law, practice and tenures, which after all differ very little from those of Bombay, absolutely call for such departure. The copy of the Draft Code accompanying this Report shows "*literatim*" the Code as amended by the Committee who now, as briefly as possible, note and endeavour to substantiate the additions and alterations they have recommended.

CHAPTER I.

(PRELIMINARY.)

3. In Section 3, the interpretation Clause, the Committee consider that by adding to Clause (19) in the 4th line after the word "partially," the words "or on fixed assessment," so as to extend the application of the clause in question to Kayamgutta villages, Clauses (20) and (21) may be omitted. In Clause (23) of the same section March has been substituted for July, and in Clause (26) the definition of "Village Accountant" being considered superfluous has been omitted. This last definition moreover has no place in the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

CHAPTER II.

(Constitution and Powers of Revenue Officers.)

4. Section 4 the Committee would alter so as to obviate the inconvenience of defining the powers of the Commissioner in a schedule.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 it is proposed to add to, so as to meet the case of a Sub-Division and a Sub-Division Officer peculiar to Mysore, and also to distinguish between an Assistant Commissioner in his capacity of Sub-Division Officer and as merely an Assistant Commissioner to whom particular duties have been assigned by the Deputy Commissioner as a temporary measure.

5. In Section 17 (1) a rather important alteration is proposed, the effect of which is to limit the number of village accounts to be kept by the holder of an alienated village to such as Government may consider absolutely necessary. The Committee think it would be a mistake to insist upon the preparation of the complete set as in Government villages; nor indeed, excepting in rare instances, do the data, necessary to the filling up of some of the forms, exist in alienated villages. This section moreover has no place in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and it is believed that in Madras the practice is in accordance with the modification now proposed by the Committee.

6. To Section 21 the "Commissioner" has been added as one of the officers who shall appoint all the members of their establishments, while the "Deputy Superintendent of Survey" and the "Survey Settlement Officer" have been omitted. A proviso has been added to the section in question, to admit of Government extending the power of appointing the members of their establishments to some other officers also, as the Committee think it not unlikely that Government may be asked to decide upon such claims, or ambition, on the part of officers not mentioned in the section. The 2nd sub-division of Section 21 has, it will be seen, been materially altered, the object the Committee had in view being to provide for Shekdais and other subordinate officers who, in the section as it stood, would have remained unenacted for.

CHAPTER III.

(On the Security to be furnished by certain Revenue Officers and Liability of Principals and Sureties.)

7. To Section 23 the words "by a bond" have been added in the 11th line as making the meaning clearer.

Section 23.

8. As regards Section 24 the Committee consider that one month is not sufficient time to allow for a Revenue officer to provide fresh or additional security, and one month is therefore made the minimum, the extension of the period being left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Survey Superintendent.

Section 24.

9. Section 25, sub-division 2, will be less harsh with the words "or show sufficient cause for not doing so" interpolated after the word "directed" in the 3rd line.

Section 25.

10. The Committee consider it unnecessary, as being too vague and possibly mischievous, to enact that every person knowing where property of the kind alluded to in Section 26 is concealed shall be bound to give information of the same to the Deputy Commissioner, and accordingly the 2nd sub-division of the section in question has been so far altered.

Section 26.

CHAPTER IV.

(Of certain Acts prohibited to Revenue Officers and of their Punishment for Misconduct.)

11. The Committee consider that the permission under Section 31 should be given by Government alone and not by either the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of Survey.

Section 31.

A proviso exempting Village officers and Revenue officers under the grade of Shekdar from the prohibitions laid down in Clauses (1) and (2) of Section 31 is considered necessary. It would be hard to prevent such officers from engaging in trade or from making *bonâ fide* bids at auction, unless such officer himself happened to be the auctioneer.

12. Section 35 is considered superfluous, the chapter on appeals sufficing to meet the cases alluded to in the former.

Section 35.

CHAPTER V.

(Of Land and Land Revenue).

13. Section 40 has been altered so as to enact for the case of unalienated land only. The Bombay Land Revenue Code does not go further than this. The Committee quite recognize the desirability of asserting the right of Government to minerals, whenever the opportunity offers, and find some difficulty in showing that the present opportunity is not just as favorable for the assertion of that right in alienated as in unalienated lands. The question, however, of the existence or otherwise of the Royal prerogative in respect to mines and mineral products is a wider one and fraught with more importance when applied to alienated lands, and the Committee simply recommend leaving the question where it is at present and not declaring by legislation one way or the other. When the question, as to the right of the State to minerals in these alienated lands, arises, it will be time enough to decide it on more careful enquiry as to practice and precedent, than has yet been carried out. It may here be remarked that it is very improbable that any grant or other instrument of transfer executed by Government would be found other than silent as to mining rights. Section 69 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code has therefore been adopted with the retention however of the provisional clauses in the Draft of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

Section 40.

14. Section 42 has been altered so as to obviate disputes between the villagers regarding grazing, such as would undoubtedly arise were the use of pasturage to be confined exclusively to the villagers of the village to which the lands belong, or have been assigned. In Mysore the use of pasturage, in free pasturage land, has always been regulated by what is known as "Mámúl," a practice from which the Committee think it would be unwise to depart.
- Section 42.
15. Section 45 of the Draft Code has been struck out in favor of Section 40 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which is more in accordance with the actually existing ruling in Mysore. Thus, for instance, Section 45 of the Draft Code embodies the obsolete rule regarding the exercise of the forest rights to reserved trees within two years of the settlement; whereas, as a matter of fact, all reservations of trees are made at the settlement once for all under the authority of Chief Commissioner's order No. 1796-1810—345, dated 6th August 1879. Section 40 of Bombay Land Revenue Code is complete and will, with the alterations made, fully meet the state of things in Mysore.
- Section 45.
- Sections 43 and 44 of the Draft Code serve the purpose of Section 41 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and are allowed to stand; moreover the enumeration of the 9 descriptions of reserved timber in the Draft Code is considered desirable, which the Bombay Land Revenue Code does not contain.
- Sections 43 and 44.
16. The 2nd sub-division of Section 48 regarding road side trees has been struck out as unnecessary and likely to give rise to groundless and vexatious applications.
17. The Committee consider the levy of the bare value of the tree, in a case where there is no question of encroachment on land, provided for in Section 49 as a punishment for unauthorized appropriation, quite insufficient. The power of imposing a summary fine, in addition, up to Rs. 50, has therefore been provided for.
- Section 49.
18. The proposal by the Committee to omit that portion of Section 50 which reserves the power of Government to direct by law the levy of revenue on all lands whenever and so long as the exigencies of the State may render such levy necessary is based upon the ground that there is no object in declaring that right in the present enactment.
- Section 50.
19. The Committee have added a Proviso to Section 59 based upon Section 134 of the Oudh Land Revenue Act No. XVII of 1876, not to mention the existing practice in Mysore, which they think will guard against any misuse of the powers conferred under the section in question.
- Section 59.
20. The Committee have, with some diffidence, removed from Section 61, sub-division 2, the provision for compulsory countersignature of receipts by the Village Accountant. Holders of alienated villages are loud in their protests against the provision in question, stating that very often there is no Village Accountant at all and that, where there is one, the mere fact of rendering his countersignature necessary would give him undue power to annoy the superior holder, not to mention the general inconvenience of his very frequent absence just when he is wanted. The Committee are quite aware of the advantage of having Village Accountants in alienated villages, but they are also aware of the very great difference between holders of many villages, such as a jâhgir for instance, and the holder of a single and perhaps small village: the former have to employ and be dependent upon their Shanbhogs, but the latter would be put to great inconvenience if not allowed to manage his own affairs.
- Section 61.

CHAPTER VI.

(Of the Occupancy of Unalienated Land and the Rights of Occupants).

21. Section 75 has been assimilated to Section 72 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The specification of Hindu, Muhammadan and Buddhist was, in the latter, intentional, owing to the application of the Succession Act. As the same reason holds good in Mysore, the section has been altered accordingly.
- Sections 72 and 75.

CHAPTER VII.

(Of Superior and Inferior Holders).

22. Very material changes are proposed in this Chapter, which will be best understood from the copy of the Draft appended. What the Committee have done has been to discard the classification into "Kandayam Tenant" and "Occupancy Tenant" and to substitute for the former "Kadim Tenant," the enactments in behalf of the "Kandayam Tenant" as drafted in the Code being but little altered for the "Kadim Tenant."

23. The definition of a "Kadim Tenant" in the 4th sub-division of Section 85 has been assimilated to Section 245, it being necessary to declare not only the rights but also the responsibilities of a "Kadim Tenant." The Committee also consider it advisable that both rights and responsibilities under this section should be enforced by the Deputy Commissioner alone, and they have added the necessary provision to the section.

"Occupancy Tenant" finding no place in this Chapter, Section 83 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code has been introduced as a very necessary definition of tenant's rights generally. Its provisions contain what may be called the presumptive clause of duration of tenancy as against the land-lord, the effect of which will be to practically throw the *"onus probandi"* on the latter in case of dispute. It also declares the right of the land-lord to enhance the rent according to local usage, or otherwise, if such right fairly belongs to him, or to evict for non-payment of rent.

24. The reasons which have influenced the Committee in arriving at an opinion which excludes "Occupancy ryots" altogether from the enactment may be briefly summed up as follows :—

The status which the original draft confers on an occupancy ryot is not in any way based on the state of things at the time of the passing of the village from the hands of Government to those of the alienee, which is the broad principle which, the Committee think, should alone regulate the present enactment regarding the relations of land-lord and tenant. Had the Committee proposed to retain the sections relating to an "occupancy tenant," they would have also proposed to make his rights heritable and transferable property, subject probably to the right, in the latter case, of pre-emption on the part of the superior holder. The superior holders know perfectly well what a "Kadim Tenant" is, and the status which it is now sought by the Committee to confer upon him by legislation, is quite well understood, and, in the case of such a tenant, the objections of the superior holders are disarmed of the strong argument very freely used, that they brought the cultivators to the village, in fact that they are their own ryots. But the acquisition by a tenant of occupancy rights, under Section 86 of the Draft Code, is viewed with the most lively alarm and dissatisfaction, especially if those rights are to be made transferable. It is believed by the Committee that one of the chief objections on the part of the superior holders to any enactment in favor of occupancy tenants lies in the terms, peculiar to Mysore, under which the tenant cultivates both dry and wet lands of the superior holder. The tenant holds, very often, his dry lands at a low money rate, on condition that he cultivates the wet land also, receiving a certain share of the produce; if he objected to cultivate the wet lands, the superior holder would probably object to his holding the dry land, at any rate on favorable terms. The superior holder, for the above reason, dreads the acquisition of occupancy rights which would put the tenant beyond his control, or make him in any way independent, as regards the dry lands. No doubt the superior holder would like to see the ancient tenant equally dependent upon him, but the rights of the "Kadim Tenant" are so palpable that little or no objection was made, when the Committee gave a hearing to a very large number of mamdars on the 21st ultimo, to his getting the status contemplated; while, as regards the intended "Occupancy Tenant," there could be no mistaking the strong and genuine feeling of opposition to the contemplated enactment.

25. A broad and general distinction between ancient and modern tenants, leaving the rest to the ordinary courts, is all that in the opinion of the Committee should be enacted. When the Bombay Land Revenue Code was first introduced on the 28th January 1875, it contained almost precisely the lines now suggested by the Committee but so complex were the relations considered to be between land-lord and tenant, that the Land Revenue Code, as now law, does not go nearly so far as the original draft. Precise legislation on definite points between the two classes is not in the opinion of the Committee either advisable or necessary, nor is anything of the kind provided for either in Bombay or Madras.

26. As regards Para 87 the amended definition of "Kadim Tenant" in Section 85 and the omission of "Occupancy Tenant" renders its retention unnecessary.
Section 85.
27. In Section 88 the words "or forfeiture of tenure" have been added after the words "voluntary relinquishment" to meet the possibility of such cases arising.
Section 88.
28. To Clause (a) of Section 89 the words "or revision survey under Section 123" have been added.
Section 89.
29. In Section 92 which deals with enhancement or abatement of rent by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of a "Kadim Ryot", such decision has been made final, on a recommendation supported by the Chief Judge.
Section 92.
30. A very important proviso has been added to Section 93 to provide for the relations of Mûlvargdars and Mûlgenidars. The proviso will speak for itself, but the Committee may state that they are aware of the existence of such cases in Mysore and that legislation is strongly recommended by the High Court of Bombay (See Indian Law Reports 4, Bombay, para 473) as the only way to remedy the grievances of the Mûlvargdar. See also on this question Section 29 of the North-Western Provinces' Rent Act XII of 1881.
Section 93.
31. To Section 101 very considerable additions have been made which will fully explain themselves.
Section 101.
32. The Committee have added an important saving clause after Section 111, qualifying the whole of Chapter VII.
Section 111.
33. A slight alteration has been made in Section 113 by substituting for the words "cultivated with coffee" the words "held on coffee tenure" so as to extend the application of the section to lands cultivated with cardamoms.
Section 113.
34. Section 121.—The Committee propose to omit the first sub-division which would only perpetuate a procedure which was advisedly made obsolete in Mysore long ago. The second sub-division is scarcely necessary in Mysore where the rates always take effect in the year after they are announced, and the occupant has plenty of time to consider what he should do as to retaining his land or not.
Section 121.
35. The Committee consider that in Section 124, which applies entirely to revised assessments, Clauses (b) and (c) should be omitted. There has only very lately been published a Resolution of the Bombay Government which takes a favorable view of eliminating the clauses in question from Section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Clause (c) the Committee have no hesitation in recommending to be struck out; but, as regards Clause (b), although the members are unanimous in suggesting its omission, the motives which actuate them are different, two of their number basing their recommendation on principle, while the third member does so entirely as a matter of expediency and concession applicable to a particular case.
Section 124.
36. In Section 141 the officers who may summarily enquire into cases of injuring boundary marks have been limited to the Deputy Commissioner and Survey officers of not less rank than an Assistant Superintendent; while the words "or unauthorizedly erecting a boundary mark," such a case having actually occurred, has been added after the word "boundary mark" in the 5th line.
Section 141.

CHAPTER X.

(Of Lands within the Sites of Villages, Towns and Cities).

37. This Chapter has been recast very much on the lines of Bombay Act IV of 1868, under which, it may be remarked, no city survey or inquiry has ever yet been carried out in Mysore. The prosecution of city surveys is quite a question for the future. The Chapter, as now altered and modified, provides for the institution of a city survey and inquiry at any time Government may deem fit, and for the regulation of its operations. The limit of 5 years as the term of possession to acquire prescriptive right is not deemed too liberal by the Committee.

CHAPTER XI.

(On the Realization of Land Revenue and other Revenue Demands).

38. A proviso has been added to Section 158 for the immediate sale of perishable articles:

Section 158.

39. It will be seen that Section 172 has been considerably altered in the text and almost entirely in spirit. For the section, even in its amended form, only two of the Committee are answerable, one of their number, Mr. Krishna Rao, having, from the first, consistently opposed the retention in any form whatever of the imprisonment clause as it has already come to be spoken of in Mysore, so much attention has it attracted. In this view he is supported by almost all the local and other officers who have been consulted, that is to say, so far as objecting to the section as it stands at present in the Draft Code is concerned. The Committee obtained information that in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency the section had never once been put in force since the passing of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Premising, then, that this is only the opinion of two of the Committee, the section as it stands is considered almost useless if it is to be put in force against any but wilful or fraudulent defaulters. To employ its power against what may be called an honest defaulter, only when all the other methods of recovery have failed, is very illogical.

That the power conveyed by the section has not been used in Bombay is no proof however that it has not done good or that it should entirely be dispensed with, as the knowledge that the power existed probably deterred the very kind of defaulters it is now proposed to retain it against.

In almost all the Provinces throughout India some such power of imprisonment is provided for, in the Punjab it being the very first mode of recovery laid down. The section as now amended is taken from the Madras Code. One of the Committee considers it likely to cause mischief, if retained in any shape at all; the other two Members consider that it is no more likely to cause mischief than most other measures which have to be adopted in protection of State and social interests, and moreover the defaulter can always obtain stay of proceedings, so far as this Regulation is concerned, under Section 179. In the opposite view of this question it is urged that imprisonment for private debts may not impossibly soon become a thing of the past which would make the present enactment in behalf of State debts all the more untimely.

In the 2nd proviso to Section 172 exemption from arrest of females has been newly provided for.

Section 172.

40. The Committee, supported in their opinion by almost all the officers consulted, have provided in the 4th sub-division of Section 177 for making over the whole of the surplus receipts to the superior holder on restoration of the village after attachment.

Section 177.

41. Similarly supported the Committee have provided in Section 184 for the stay of sale if the defaulter pay arrears, or furnish security, under Section 179, any time before the property is knocked down.

Section 184.

42. In Section 192 notification of re-sale has been rendered unnecessary if the re-sale take place within 7 days from the date fixed for the original sale. The Committee think that this will save a great deal of unnecessary work.

Section 192.

CHAPTER XIV.

(Revenue Jurisdiction.)

43. Section 230, on the bar of certain suits, and especially the proviso Clause (i) and its illustrations represent a very difficult piece of legislation, but the Committee accept the section as it stands with the addition however of the illustration in the corresponding section of the Bombay Jurisdiction Act, omitted in the Draft Code now under report. Clause (j) has been altered. "An instrument or sannad given by or by order of the Government" seems too vague a definition and moreover it is not taken in its entirety from the Bombay Jurisdiction Act. The Committee prefer the insertion, instead,

Section 230.

of the words "Any other written grant by the Mysore Government subsequent to 1832, expressly creating or confirming such exemption." Clause (f) has been excluded in consideration of the saving clause added to Chapter VII and the modifications made in Sections 92 and 101.

44. In Section 231, Clause (a) has been omitted as being, in the opinion of the Committee, out of place in an enactment of this kind. The remedy, in such cases as are cited in Clause (a), is often at once applied by the Revenue authorities on representation, and if no redress is obtained by the aggrieved party, he can then go to the courts. The retention of the clause is almost an invitation to the ryots to ignore the Revenue authorities and bring every petty case before the civil courts and sometimes probably with the intention of annoying or injuring Government officers.

For the above reasons and for those given in the preceding para the whole of Section 231 is recommended to be omitted.

General.

45. The idea was at one time entertained by the Committee of introducing the greater part of the Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act into this Regulation, but on consideration of the advisability of introducing the latter without much delay and knowing that the Hereditary Offices' Act would require very careful studying, they have determined to recommend its introduction later on as a separate Act.

P. KRISHNA RAO.

J. P. GRANT.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO.

MYSORE, }
4th August 1884. }

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THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

~~See~~ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

Abstract of Season or Intermediate Reports for the Week ending 27th September 1884.

Bangalore District.—No improvement in the prospects of the season owing to the absence of rain. The crops were generally reported to be withering, but the rain which fell during the present week has improved their condition. Horse-gram is about to be sown in many places. Public health generally good. Four cases of cholera reported. Cattle healthy. Drinking water and pasturage very scarce. Prices : second sort rice 10 seers, ragi $24\frac{1}{2}$ seers and horse-gram 20 seers per rupee.

Kolar District.—Eleven cents of rain at Kolar. Fall in Taluks scanty. Tanks empty. Crops withering. A great portion of the lands lying waste. Public health indifferent, fever prevalent. Water and fodder scarce. Cattle look poorly. Prospects of season not encouraging. Prices : rice 12 to 14 seers and ragi 24 to 32 seers per rupee.

Tumkur District.—Nineteen cents of rain at Tumkur. Cotton, navane, castor oil-seeds and horse-gram were sown in Pavagada and horse-gram in Gubbi. The standing crops are reviving in places where rain fell and in other places withering. Wet crops under kapile wells are in fair condition. Prospects of season unfavorable. Fever and cold prevail at Tumkur and in parts of the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk. Cattle disease prevalent in almost all the Taluks. Cattle are in a reduced condition and in parts dying for want of proper nourishment. Water supply and pasturage very scarce. Prices : second sort 12 seers, ragi 28 seers and horse-gram 22 seers per rupee.

Mysore District.—Eighteen cents of rain at Mysore. Crops under channels are in good condition, elsewhere generally indifferent and in parts withering. Rain much needed for crops sown. Horse-gram was partially sown. Prospects of season unfavorable and uncertain. Water available. Pasturage fair. Public health good. Cattle are healthy. Prices : rice 13 seers, ragi 26 seers and horse-gram 24 seers per rupee.

Shimoga District.—Fourteen cents of rain at Shimoga. Standing crops in good condition in the Malnad, but those in the Maidan are in much need of rain, especially in Davangere where they are withering. Horse-gram, same, cotton, navane and ragi were sown, and paddy seedlings transplanted in Nagar. Prospects of season not encouraging especially in the Maidan. Fever, bowel-complaints and small-pox prevalent in parts. Cattle suffer from murrain in Shikarpur. Prices : rice 15 to 23 seers, ragi 28 to 46 seers and jola 28 to 44 seers per rupee.

Kadur District.—Thirty cents of rain at Chikmagalur. Crops in the Kadur and Arsikere Taluks withering for want of rain. Elsewhere in fair condition. Arecanut crop affected by "Koleroga" in the Koppa Taluk. Paddy, ragi, horse-gram, avare, sugar-cane, black-gram, &c., were sown. Gid ragi, coriander, cardamom, mustard, oil-seeds and tadagani were harvested. Prospects of season good in the Malnad. Fair in the Maidan. Public health good, but fever and small-pox prevalent in parts. Cattle suffer from murrain in the Kadur and Belur Taluks. Water supply and pasturage good in the Malnad. Rain much required in the Maidan. Prices : rice 12 to 22 seers and ragi 19 to 50 seers per rupee.

By Order,

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.